### SB 123 Update Conference 2013

#### **Kansas Sentencing Commission**

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www.sentencing.ks.gov

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#### SB 123 Staff

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## Drug Crimes Sentencing Grid (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6805)

- Was expanded to 5 levels in 2012
- Added a new level 2 for drug crimes
- $\triangleright$  Pushed old level 2 > 3, 3 > 4, and 4 > 5
- Possession of controlled substances is now a <u>level 5 felony</u> (or misdemeanor, depending on the substance possessed)

#### SENTENCING RANGE- DRUG OFFENSES

						OII EI (S)			
Categories→	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1
Severity Level	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felony	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2 + Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
	204	196	187	179	170	167	162	161	154
1	194	186	178	170	162	158	154	150	146
	185	176	169	161	154	150	146	142	138
	144	137	130	124	116	113	110	108	103
II	136 130	130	123	117	111	108 101	104	100 96	98 92
	83	77	72	68	62	59	57	54	51
III	78	73	68	64	59	56	54	51	49
	74	68	65	60	55	52	51	49	46
	51	47	42	36	32	26	23	19	16
IV	49	44	40	34	30	24	22	18	15
	46	41	37	32	28	23	20	17	14
	42	36	32	26	22	18	16	14	12
V	40	34	30	24	20	17	15	13	11
	37	32	28	23	18	16	14	12	10

Presumptive Probation Border Box

Presumptive Imprisonment

<sup>•</sup> Severity level of offense increases one level if controlled substance or analog is distributed or possessed w/ intent to distribute on or w/in 1000 ft of any school property.

	Distribute or Possess w/ intent to Distribute							_	
Levels	Cocaine	Meth & Heroin	Marijuana	Manufacture (all)	Cultivate	Dosage Units	Postrelease	Probation	Good Time
I	≥ 1 kg	≥ 100 g	≥ 30 kg	2nd or Meth	>100 plants	>1000	36	36	15%
ll .	100 g - 1 kg	3.5 g - 100 g	450 g - 30 kg	1st	50-99 plants	100-999	36	36	15%
III	3.5 g - 100 g	1 g - 3.5 g	25 g - 450 g		5-49 plants	10-99	36	36	15%
IV	< 3.5 g	<1 g	< 25 g			<10	24	≤ 18	20%
V	Possession		Possession-2nd offense				12	*≤12	20%

<sup>\* ≤ 18</sup> months for 2003 SB123 offenders

<sup>•</sup>Fines not to exceed \$500,000 (SL1-SL2), \$300,000 (SL3-SL4), \$100,000 (SL5)

# The 5-Level Grid Impact on SB 123 Eligibility

➤On and after July 1, 2013, the SB 123 statute, K.S.A. 21-6824, only allows drug possession offenders convicted of a level 5 drug felony into treatment

#### EXCEPT...

- ➤ People whose drug possession crime was committed prior to July 1, 2012 are charged with a level 4 drug felony
- ➤ Prior to July 1, 2012, the SB 123 statute K.S.A. 21-6824 allowed level 4 drug felons to enter SB 123 treatment
- So people whose crime of conviction was a level 4 drug possession felony that was committed <u>prior</u> to July 1, 2012 are still eligible for SB 123 treatment

## Drug Distribution (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5705)

Is now penalized according to the amount of substance distributed:

21-5705(a) ()	(a)(1) through (a)(7)	
(d)(1)(A)	Quantity of material - was less than 3.5 grams	D4
(d)(1)(B)	" – at least 3.5 grams but less than 100 grams	D3
(d)(1)(C)	" – at least 100 grams but less than 1 kilogram	D2
(d)(1)(D)	" – 1 kilogram or more	D1
4.04-14-1		
(d)(2)(A)	MARIJUANA - Quantity of material - was less than 25 grams	D4
(d)(2)(B)	" – at least 25 grams but less than 450 grams	D3
(d)(2)(C)	" - at least 450 gram but less than 30 kilograms	D2
(d)(2)(D)	" – was 30 kilograms or more	D1
(d)(3)(A)	HEROIN – Quantity of material – was less than 1 gram	D4
(d)(3)(B)	" – at least 1 gram but less than 3.5 grams	D3
(d)(3)(C)	" – at least 3.5 grams but less than 100 grams	D2
(d)(3)(D)	" – at least 100 grams or more	D1
(d)(4)(A)	Number of dosage units – was fewer than 10	D4
(d)(4)(B)	" – was at least 10 but less than 100	D3
(d)(4)(C)	" – was at least 100 but less than 1,000	D2
(d)(4)(D)	" – was 1,000 or more	D1
(d)(5)	(In addition to the quantity level) on or within 1,000 feet of any school property, pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5705 (d)(5)	SL increases one level
21-5705(b) (d)(6)(B)	Drugs; Distribute or possess with intent to distribute; controlled substance or analog in K.S.A. 65-4113 if substance was distributed to or possessed with the intent to distribute to a minor (this is the only felony in this group, and it's also 21-5705(b) not (a))	SL 7

## Drug Distribution (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5705) cont.

Also creates a rebuttable presumption of intent to distribute at certain quantity thresholds:

- Marijuana 450 grams
- ➤ Heroin 3.5 grams
- ➤ Meth 3.5 grams
- Any other controlled substance 100 grams
- More than 100 dosage units of any controlled substance (not weighted)

# Who is Eligible for SB 123?

K.S.A. 2012 SUPP. 21-6824

## Eligibility

On and After July 1, 2012....

- Level 5 Drug Possession offenders (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5706) with a criminal history score of C - I
- Level 5 Drug Possession offenders (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5706) with a criminal history score of A or B IF the offender's criminal history does NOT include a level 7 or greater person felony AND the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that public safety will not be jeopardized by such placement
  - Remember that Level 4 Drug Possession offenders whose crime was committed prior to July 1, 2012 are still eligible!

## Eligibility (cont.)

- Offenders with a previous or current conviction of the following are <u>NOT</u> eligible for SB 123 treatment:
  - Drug manufacturing (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5703)
  - Drug cultivation (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5705(c))
  - Drug distribution (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5705(a) or (b))
  - Unlawful use of proceeds of a drug crime (K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5716)

## What about Attempts, Conspiracy and Solicitation?

- State v. Perry-Coucher, 45 Kan.App.2d 911 (2011)
- Holds that an offender convicted of attempted possession of controlled substances is NOT eligible for SB 123 treatment
- If the statute doesn't specifically include language about "attempt, conspiracy or solicitation" then those crimes are considered separate and not included within the definition of the completed crime





Would a person with a conviction for *attempted* drug distribution be rendered ineligible for SB 123 drug treatment?

#### NO!

- K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6824 doesn't make a reference to attempts to distribute, cultivate, manufacture or use proceeds
- So by the same rule announced in State v. Perry-Coucher, an offender with a previous conviction for attempt or conspiracy to distribute is still eligible for SB 123 treatment!

## What about out-of-state offenders?



- K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6824(h) says that offenders who are residents of another state are not eligible for SB 123 treatment IF they are being returned to their home state pursuant to the Interstate Corrections Compact or Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision
- If they are not being returned to their state of residence via these compacts, they may be eligible for SB 123 treatment

## Do juvenile adjudications count?

- ➤ A juvenile adjudication is not the same as an adult conviction for purposes of determining SB 123 eligibility
- > Juveniles will not be eligible for SB 123 treatment (unless convicted as an adult)
- Adult offenders will <u>not</u> have any juvenile adjudications in their criminal history count against them for SB 123 sentencing purposes

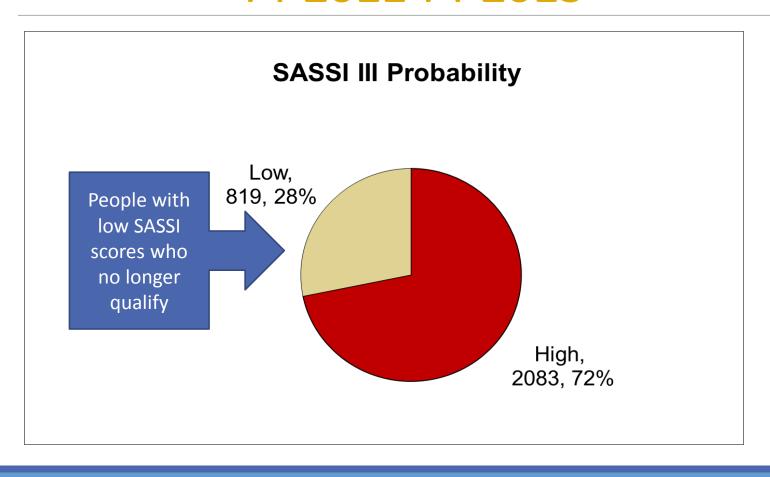
#### LSI-R and SASSI Score

- > LSI-R scores the offender's risk and supervision needs
- SASSI scores the offender's substance abuse level and risk
- Offenders who may qualify for SB 123 are required to undergo these tests as part of the presentence investigation
- KSC research shows that people with high criminogenic and drug abuse risk received a greater benefit from SB 123 treatment

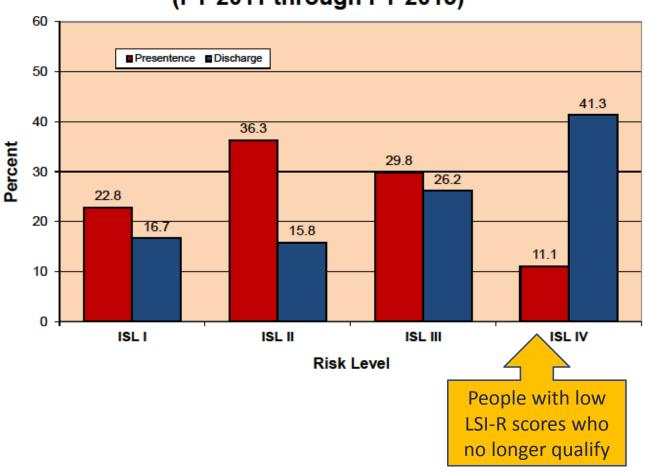
## 2012 Legislative changes to K.S.A. 21-6824

- Only offenders with an LSI-R score of moderate to high risk AND a SASSI score of high risk are eligible for SB 123 treatment
  - All other offenders will NOT be eligible for SB 123 treatment and will be supervised by either court services or community corrections depending on the results of the LSI-R
- Offenders who do not score high on the SASSI substance abuse assessment may undergo a second SASSI assessment at their own expense
  - If they score high on the second assessment, the court may order them to undergo SB 123 treatment

## SASSI III: Probability of Having a Substance Dependence Disorder FY 2011-FY 2013



## Comparison of LSI-R by Assessment Type (FY 2011 through FY 2013)



## What constitutes a high risk score?

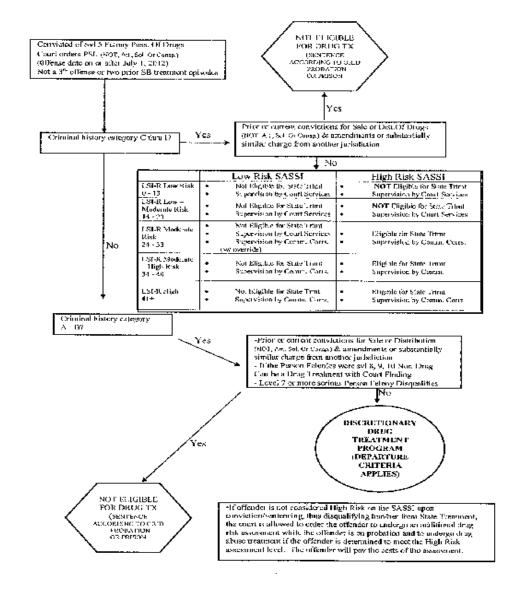
- Each judicial district determines what constitutes a high LSI-R and SASSI risk score for the purposes of supervision and the SB 123 eligibility
- LSI-R program groups scores as follows:

```
    Low Risk 0 - 13
    Low-Moderate Risk 14 - 23
    Moderate Risk 24 - 33
    Moderate-High Risk 34 - 40
    High Risk 41+
```

The KSC has begun to study the effects of setting a statewide cutoff score for supervision decisions —

#### Stay tuned!

### SB 123 Flowchart



## HB 2170's Impact on SB 123

- ➤ Graduated sanctions apply to offenders in SB 123
  - > Quick dips and prison sanctions may be applied
- ➤SB 123 offenders who are revoked from the program and serve prison time will also serve a period of postrelease supervision
  - ➤Only applies to offenders who committed their crime of conviction after July 1, 2013
- ➤ Presumptive discharge at 12 months may apply to SB 123 clients
  - ➤ Presumptive discharge applies to all probationers, including SB 123, but discharge requires that the probationer be LOW RISK
  - Low risk offenders are initially excluded from SB 123, but a person who enters SB 123 with a high risk score but scores low risk on a subsequent LSIR could potentially be eligible for presumptive discharge at 12 months

#### SB 123 PROGRAM SUCCESSES

#### Since implementation of SB 123 in 2003:

- Direct Prison Admissions for drug possession offenders are:
  - Down 4.7% for offenders with criminal history score E I (nonperson felonies only)
  - Down 15.2% for offenders with criminal history score A D (person felonies)
- Offenders in SB 123 are 10.6% less likely to have probation revoked

### SB 123 PROGRAM SUCCESSES (cont.)

This resulted in a reduction of 248 prison admissions in 2012

- For a total bed savings of 344 in 2012
- At an average cost of \$25,000 per bed to KDOC, SB 123 created \$8.6 million in cost avoidance in 2012
- ➤ SB 123 Program cost \$6.1 million in 2012
- Saving the state an estimated \$2.5 million in 2012 and over \$12.5 million since its inception in 2003

#### Direct Cost and Benefit of SB 123

The following table displays the direct cost and benefit of SB 123 by fiscal year. Since the implementation of SB 123, this policy has saved the State an estimated total of \$12.6 million.

Fiscal	SB 123	Money	Actual SB123	Prison Cost	Estimated
Year	Expenditure	Collected	Cost	Avoidance	Money Saved
2004	\$ 998,467.75	\$ 15,948.04	\$ 982,519.71	\$ 2,525,000.00	\$ (1,542,480.29)
2005	\$ 5,106,505.20	\$ 150,224.27	\$ 4,956,280.93	\$ 6,150,000.00	\$ (1,193,719.07)
2006	\$ 7,861,395.40	\$ 213,588.86	\$ 7,647,806.54	\$ 8,325,000.00	\$ (677,193.46)
2007	\$ 8,642,249.50	\$ 202,853.89	\$ 8,439,395.61	\$ 8,875,000.00	\$ (435,604.39)
2008	\$ 8,640,578.25	\$ 229,649.20	\$ 8,410,929.05	\$ 9,875,000.00	\$ (1,464,070.95)
2009	\$ 7,677,082.00	\$ 382,769.17	\$ 7,294,312.83	\$ 8,450,000.00	\$ (1,155,687.17)
2010	\$ 7,450,262.75	\$ 405,707.81	\$ 7,044,554.94	\$ 8,650,000.00	\$ (1,605,445.06)
2011	\$ 7,058160.50	\$ 314,313.00	\$ 6,743,847.50	\$ 8,775,000.00	\$ (2,031,152.50)
2012	\$ 6,397,783.50	\$ 279,448.63	\$ 6,118,334.87	\$ 8,600,000.00	\$ (2,481,665.13)
Total	\$59,832,484.85	\$2,194,502.87	\$57,637,981.98	\$ 70,225,000.00	\$ (12,587,018.02)



### Evidence Shows SB 123 Helps Offenders

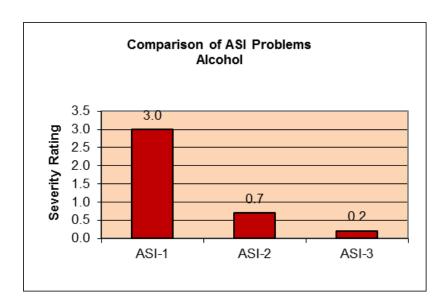
Addiction Severity Index (5<sup>th</sup> Edition) – ASI

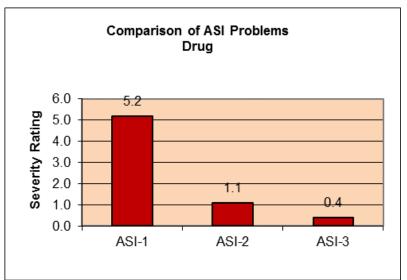
#### ASI's are administered 3 times:

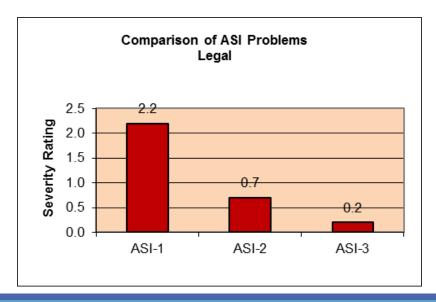
- > 1st ASI (All portions of ASI) within 30 Days of Treatment Start Date
- ➤ 2<sup>nd</sup> at Discharge from Treatment
- 3rd Post-Sentencing, at least 6 months after discharge

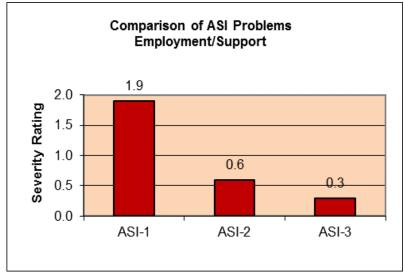
# Comparison of the Average Severity Ratings of Three ASI's by Problem

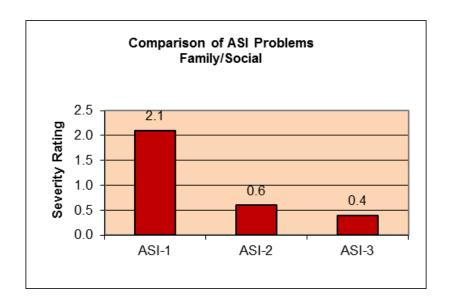
- Paired Samples T test is applied to test the average severity rating differences in each problem area.
- The tests indicate that most of the differences are statistically significant at the significance value less than 0.05.
- These results statistically support the purpose of SB 123 treatment programs.

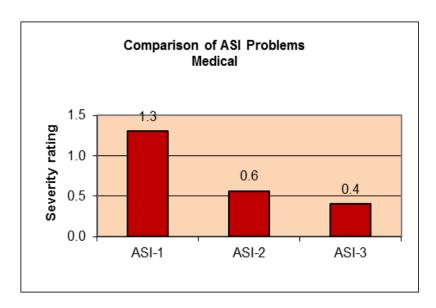


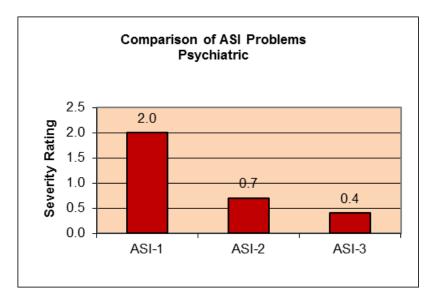












## SB 123 Helps Offenders (cont.)

ASI test results show each offender's problem severity ratings decrease substantially after completion of SB 123 treatment

#### - AND —

Stay low at least 6 months after discharge from SB 123

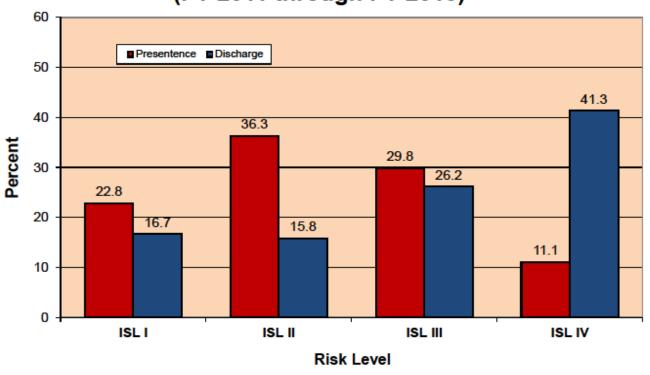
#### LSI-R© Assessment

- Level of Services Inventory Revised
- Risk/Need Assessment Instrument
- Identifies:
  - Risk for Re-offending
  - Criminogenic Needs (targets for reducing risk)
- > Frequency:
  - Prior to sentencing
  - 6 months (or a Significant Event)
  - Discharge

#### LSI-R©

- The analysis of LSI-R scores is based on the TOADS data from FY 2011 through FY 2013.
- The comparison of LSI-R scores by assessment type indicates that the Level of Risk/Level of Supervision of the offenders had decreased by the time of their discharge.
  - The percentage of offenders at Risk/Supervision Level ISL I (highest), II and III all decreased at discharge compared with those at presentence.
  - The percentage of offenders at Risk/Supervision Level ISL IV (lowest) increased significantly from 11.1% at presentence to 41.3% at discharge.

## Comparison of LSI-R by Assessment Type (FY 2011 through FY 2013)

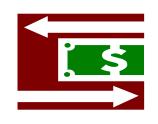


### SB 123 Helps Offenders

- LSI-R scores show that SB 123 clients have lower overall risk-needs scores at the time of discharge, reducing the probability that the offender will recidivate and end up incarcerated for a future offense
- This data has never been fully studied and cannot be factored in as a direct benefit in the SB 123 overview.
- KSC is undertaking a study to determine the full impact of SB 123 treatment on offenders' future criminal and substance abuse behavior.



## Kansas Sentencing Commission Expenditure Overview



- Summary of expenditure activity for all years
- Change in the number of offenders receiving treatment verses expenditure amount
- Review of Modality Usage

### Summary Of Expenditure Data (Payment Database, TPPS) November 2003 through June 30, 2013

	Total Offenders (assessment & treatment)	9,373
>	Total number of invoices paid	100,609
>	Avg cost per offender for assessment & treatment	
	*treatment up to 18 months	\$6,815
>	Expenditure for assessment & treatment	.\$65,890,473
>	Expenditure for treatment only	\$63,877,317
	Annualized TX & Assessment ava cost per offender	\$7.002

# Change Per Fiscal Year in the Number of Offenders-Treatment Only

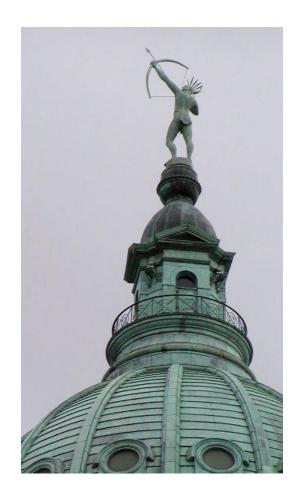
		Offender	%
Fiscal YR	# Offenders	Difference	Change
FY 2007	2,291	236	11
FY 2008	2,301	10	0.44
FY 2009	2,069	-232	-10
FY 2010	1,906	-163	-8
FY 2011	1,808	-98	-5
FY 2012	1,682	-126	-0.07
FY 2013	1,626	-56	-0.03

# Initial Treatment Recommendations FY 2011 through FY 2013

Modality	Number
Social Detoxification	18
Therapeutic Community	32
Intermediate Residential	486
Day Treatment	1
Intensive Outpatient	661
Outpatient - Individual	1399
Outpatient - Group	1538
Outpatient - Family	145
Re-Integration/Halfway House Extended Stay	159
Relapse Prevention/Aftercare	762
Drug Abuse Education	92

# Offender Modality Usage Totals and Usage by Fiscal Years

	FY 2012 #	FY 2013 #	# Offender	% diff in #				
Modality	Offenders	Offenders	Diff	offenders				
Assessments								
SB 123-SASSI, MH screening, etc	958	987	29	3%				
3rd ASI	33	32	-1	-3%				
Inpatient								
Social Detox	42	51	9	21%				
Therapeutic Community	13	17	4	31%				
Intermediate/Residential	482	547	65	13%				
Re-Integration	220	246	26	12%				
Outpatient								
Outpatient Individual	1209	1105	-104	-9%				
Outpatient Group	1092	1003	-89	-8%				
Intensive Outpatient	423	368	-55	-13%				
Outpatient Family	6	11	5	83%				
Relapse Prevention	451	431	-20	-4%				



# Overview of Duties and Responsibilities

## **Treatment Providers Requirements**

- Treatment providers are required to obtain KDOC certification. (see Chapter 5 of the 2003 SB 123 Operation Manual).
- Kansas state licensing or certification requirements needed to provide drug and alcohol abuse treatment.
- > All counselors must be under a licensed provider.

## SB 123 Presentence Assessment Components

- ➤SB 123 Summary Form
- ➤ SASSI III (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory)
- Psychiatric Screening of the ASI
- ➤ Social History

All the above documents must accompany the invoice for payment of the SB 123 Assessment

### **Invoice Submission**

Treatment providers send signed invoices to Community Corrections for approval, signatures of supervising officer and community corrections officer.

Community corrections then sends approved and signed invoice to KSC.

## Invoice Submission (continued)

KSC verifies that modality, case information and demographic data has been entered in TOADS through the data system and that the dates match.

KSC verifies that the cost is within cost caps and provider agreements.

- KSC reviews each invoice for complete information and correct calculations.
- KSC must reject invoices with incomplete or incorrect information.

## Treatment Providers Requirements (cont.)

- The substance abuse treatment counselor shall be a co-participant with the supervising Community Corrections Officer (includes Team Meetings)
- Apply for and collect insurance when applicable
- Certified drug abuse treatment providers are identifiable through the Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)

## Treatment Providers – Change in Invoice Procedure for SB 123 Clients with Insurance

#### STARTING JANUARY 1, 2013:

- Treatment providers will now seek payment from insurance providers FIRST, prior to submitting an invoice to the Kansas Sentencing Commission
  - KSC will accept invoices up to 45 days from the date of denial from the insurance company
  - KSC will pay the difference between rates covered by insurance and the stated rates in the SB 123 Operations Manual
  - Treatment providers will send documentation of insurance coverage along with invoice as usual, and will be reimbursed by KSC



#### Offender Insurance Coverage Report Form

Detailed Accounting of SB 123 Offenders

KS	CI	U	5(	e (	0	n	y

Court Count			Number: ase Number: Location:			
☐ All Insurance Claims Denied by Insurance Provider (Documentation of Denial Must Be Attached)						
Units of Treatment	Cost Per Unit	Total Cost of Treatment	Amount Paid by Insurance Provider	Remaining Treatment Cost		
	TOTAL					
	<u> </u>	KDOC Num Court Case County:  Service Loc (If Different  rance Provider (Documentation of Denial I	Service Location: (If Different than Billing Location rance Provider (Documentation of Denial Must Be Attached)  Total Cost of Treatment Cost Per Unit Cost of Treatment	KDOC Number: Court Case Number: County:  Service Location: (If Different than Billing Location)  rance Provider (Documentation of Denial Must Be Attached)  Units of Treatment Cost Per Unit Cost of Treatment Insurance Provider		

Attach this form to the "Invoice for Purchase of Service" form for every offender with third party insurance coverage, including Medicaid and Medic

Kansas Sentencing Commission Offender Insurance Coverage Form (12/2012)

# Responsibilities of Kansas Department of Corrections and Community Corrections

- Initiation and monitoring of contracts with treatment/assessment providers
- Supervision of offenders
- Team meetings
- Intervention information in TOADS
- Approval and Submission of Invoices
- Certify treatment providers (DOC)
- Monitor offender reimbursement

## Responsibilities of KSC are to:

- Provide a centralized payment system
- Process invoices for payment
- Enter and track all expenditures and receipts
- Serve as a resource to stakeholders
- Prepare budget and track funding allocations and balances
- Notify stakeholders of revisions or changes to program policies or the manual
- Conduct required evaluations

## Assessments Required by SB 123

- Presentence Assessment
- Level of Services Inventory Revised LSI-R
  - Pre-sentence
  - Re-assessment
  - Discharge
- > ASI
  - 1st ASI within 30 days start of treatment
    - KSC pays at the rate of the current modality
  - 2nd ASI at treatment discharge
    - KSC pays at the rate of the current modality
  - 3rd ASI at least 6 months after discharge
    - KSC pays \$100

## What is on the horizon?

- The KSC is looking into revising cost caps and treatment limits for each modality
  - To ensure that treatment providers are providing treatment modalities in accordance with best practices
  - To ensure that limited SB 123 resources are used efficiently
  - The KSC sent out a letter in May, 2013 to SB 123 treatment providers, notifying them that treatment overages will be carefully monitored



### **New ASAM Criteria**

- American Society of Addiction Medicine will release its new treatment criteria in Fall 2013
- First major update since 2001
- KSC will explore the possibility of amending and adding new treatment modalities and standards for all SB 123 clients



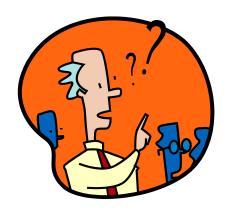
## SB 123 Study

- KSC has contracted with the University of Cincinnati to study the efficiency of SB 123 treatment
- Most comprehensive study of SB 123 done to date
- Study will allow KSC to determine efficiency of SB 123 program by client demographics, geographic area and treatment provider
- Study will be instrumental in determining future program and client decisions

## New SB 123 Operations Manual

- Last revision was July 1, 2008
- Statutes have changed, policies have changed, and procedure has changed
- Look for a new version of the Operations Manual in 2014

## Questions?



## Thank you for attending!

Remember to sign up for the E-newsletter at the KSC website <u>www.sentencing.ks.gov</u>

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